The Volume of Freight Traffic on Indianapolis Lines Still Increasing.

There were received and forwarded at Indianapolis in the week ending Sept. 27 218 more loaded cars than in the week preceding, 1,682 more than in the corresponding week of 1889 and 2,169 more than in the corresponding week of 1888. Where the business comes from is a surprise, and the miscellaneous character of it is still more of a surprise. This gives evidence that industries of all classes are highly prosperous. East-bound there is a fair movement of grain and of flour for export, and the shipments of cotton are daily increasing. The live stock shipments are somewhat in excess of the corresponding period last year. Westward the tonnage of groceries is large and the shipments of dry goods considerably in excess of last year, more especially south and southwest. It is also noticeable that there is more railroad material moving west and south than in the early part of the year. North-and-south roads and doing finely and behaving nicely as regards rate matters. Shipments of provisions and grain to the South and Southeast continue heavy. Local business was never better. The greatest activity is noticeable at the city freight depots and more men are employed than in any former year. The tonnage of Ohio and Indiana coal and Indiana stone being handled, which business is not seen about the city freight depots, is very large. Below is given the number of cars received and forwarded at Indianapolis in the week ending Sept. 27, as compared with the corresponding weeks of 1889 and 1888: It oaded Loaded Loaded

Name of Road.		cars, 1890.	cars, 1889.	cars. 1888.
L., N. A. & C. Air-line		802	333	212
I., D. & W		403	402	470
C., H. &D. (Ind'p'l's div.)			798	894
L.E. &W		572	571	555
	(I. & V	614	474	535
Penn. lines J., M. & I		1,153	1,342	981
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Cincagouiv.	573	657	405
THE PARTY.	Colub'sdiv.		1,496	1,464
	Springf'ld div	871	701	615
Maria and St.	Peoria. div	804	690	814
Big Four		2,040	1,833	1,960
lines.	Cin, div	2,859	2,295	2,075
	St. L. div	1,908	1,878	1,869
	Clev.div	1,864	1,970	2,164
Vandalia		2,052	2,044	1,991
Totals		19,173	17,484	17,004
			4,882	5,133
Total movement			22,366	22,137

Belt road engines last week handled 1,177 car-loads of live stock, against 1,018 carloads in the corresponding week of 1889. The week ending Sept. 27 with the Belt

road was a heavy one, there being trans-

ferred 15,777 cars, or 2,145 more than were transferred the corresponding week in 1889. The east-bound business of the Cleveland division of the Big Four out of here begins to move toward old-time proportions. Last week 1,055 loaded cars were forwarded east from Indianapolis.

Competition between the Vandalia and the St. Louis division of the Big Four was never more pushed than at the present time. The Vandalia brought in here, last week, from the West, 1.084, and the St. Louis division of the Big Four 1,015 loaded

Freight traffic over the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago road (Indianapolis division) is at its maximum. The through business between Chicago and Louisville is still handled largely over the Indianapolis division and the J., M. & I. road.

The movement of loaded cars out of here over the Cincinnati division of the Big Four is heavy beyond precedent. The Chicago, the Peoria and the St. Louis divisions of the system are pouring immense volumes of freight on to it. This division last week delivered at Cincinnati 1,353 loaded cars, and still had some held back in the Indian-

Personal, Local and General Notes. General Superintendent Peck, of the Big Four lines, is expected home from the East to-day.

W. E. Ostrander, of the passenger department of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. headquarters at Denver, has resigned, and is to be succeeded by Samuel Drury, of the Chicago & Alton.

A meeting of the transmissouri lines has been called for to-day to revise rates in accordance with the order of the Interstatecommerce Commission. Only east-bound rates are affected.

The Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City people expect to be running their trains into Kansas City by Oct. 15. The Northwestern terminal facilities at West Kansas will be used by the Maple Leaf for the

The deal by which the Columbus & Cincinnati Midland comes under the control of the Baltimore & Ohio has been successfully closed. Theodore Butler, treasurer of the former, has resigned, and I. James, treasurer of the Baltimore & Ohic, assumes his

It is stated that on Oct. 1. K. H. Wade. formerly general superintendent of the Wabash and now superintendent of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe line running into Los Angeles, will become the general manager of the entire Atlantic & Pacific

The Michigan Central is disposed to be arbitrary with the Chicago & West Michigan road in the handling of its business for Chicago, and the Chicago & West Michigan is now negotiating with the Baltimore & Ohio to handle its Chicago business until the road has a line of its own into that city, which will be in the near future.

The growth of business on the fifth division of the Pennsylvania lines, which extends from Indianapolis to Chicago, is one of the surprises to the officials of the road. The time was when eight hundred loaded cars a month between these points was considered good business. Now nearly that number are handled each week.

The Vandalia is credited with being the most exempt from accidents of any road running into the State of Indiana, and this is due to the fact that very seldom is there a change in trainmen. When one drops out, however, another veteran in the service is promoted to his place, and all have been trained to be careful, and are invariably men of good habits.

The Associated Press in sending telegrams regarding the strikes on Mackey lines gets titles badly mixed. George Saul is president of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Company and general manager of the Mackey lines. H. H. Porter is president only of the board of directors of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, and has nothing to

do with the Mackey lines. On Saturday the Circuit Court of Wabash county, Indiana, issued, on application of the Wabash Railroad Company, an injunction restraining and prohibiting the Chicago & Erie Railroad Company, its officers, agents and servants from doing anything caculated to prohibit or interfere with the running of the trains of the Wabash railroad over the tracks of the Chicago & Atlantic railroad between Laketon and Ham-

A Journal representative dropped the remark in the presence of General Manager Wood, of the Pennsylvania lines, that it seemed strange to read in Friday morning's Journal that the Pennsylvania road proper had a deficit in net earnings for August, while the lines west of Pittsburg showed a handsome increase. He answered: "Well, the Pennsylvania road is getting old, and it is time for her children to help her out. For years the parent road nursed and cared for them, bringing them to their present

healthy growth." The press is speaking in very complimentary terms of the address of E. O. Mc-Cormick before the Ticket Agents' National Association, which met in Denver a few days ago. His subject was "Advertising," and his views indicate that he is in the advance on this question. He says that the cost of advertising the railroads in this country amounts annually to millions of dollars. Much of this is sunk in expensive, gaudy brochures which fail to reach the classes desired, and which merely serve to stamp the road that issues them with a lavish, extravagant and unprofitable display of means. Mr. McCormick's idea is that newspaper advertising is the best that can be employed. He discriminates between the poor and the good newspaper. Advertising in the former is worth-less but in the latter yields a result that is

An Artist in the Country.

beyond comparison.

Boston Transcript In the new book, "The Barbizon Artists," is given the following charming extract from a letter written, in 1863, by Jean François Millet: "There are some who tell

me," writes Millet. "that I deny the charms of the country; I find in it something far higher than charms—infinite glories. I can see in it, as well as they, the little flowers of which the Savior said that Solomon, in all his glory, was not arrayed like one of them. I see, very well, the golden aureoles of the dandelions, and the sun also, which spreads abroad down there tar away beyond the dandelions, and the sun also, which spreads abroad, down there far away beyond the fields, his glory in the clouds; but not the less for that in the plains I see the smoke of the horses at the plow, or, on a stony-hearted spot of land, a back-broken man (I have been listening to his 'han's' since the morning) painfully trying to raise himself upright for a moment to breathe. The tragedy is surrounded by glories—that is no invention of mine—le cri de la terre was invented long ago." vented long ago."

## DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.

Local Forecasts. For Indianapolis and Vicinity-For the twenty-four hours ending 8 P. M., Sept. 29-Warmer; fair weather.

GENERAL INDICATIONS. WASHINGTON, Sept. 28, 8 P. M.-Forecast till S P. M., Mond ay: For Indiana and Illinois-Fair; warmer;

northeasterly winds, shifting to southeasterly.
For Michigan and Wisconsin - Fair; warmer: southeastererly winds. For Ohio-Fair; warmer; easterly winds.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 28. Time. | Bar. | Ther. | R. H. | Wind. | Weather. | Pre. 77 N'east Cloudless, 0.00 63 N'east Cloudless, 0.00 7 A. M. 30.39 43 7 P. M. 30.30 52 Maximum thermometer, 58; minimum ther-The following is a comparative statement of the temperature and precipitation on Sept. 28,

Observations at Indianapolis.

1	1000.	Tem.	Pre.
4	Normal	64	0.09
1	Mean	49	0.00
1	Departure from normal	-15	-0.09
1	Excess or deficiency since Sept. 1	-73	*4.77
ı	Excess or deficiency since Jan. 1 *Plus.	*215	*11.07

General Weather Conditions.

SUNDAY, Sept. 28, 7 P. M. PRESSURE.-The high pressure last evening over northern Michigan has moved slowly eastward over eastern Michigan and Ontario. The low area, or storm center, last evening moving over Montana, has moved very slowly eastward, with a pressure somewhat higher. A low area is now moving over southern Florida.

TEMPERATURE. — Seventy degrees from Texas, and from New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming and Dakota westward; 60° from Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Arkansas southward, and from Kansas, Nebraska and Minnesota westward; 50° from New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and

PRECIPITATION.-Light rains fell in Tennessee, Georgia, North Carolina and Mississippi

## CONTROLLING ANOTHER MIND. Impressive Hypnotic Feat of an Italian

Student in Paris. Blakely Hall's Letter.

The mind-reader, Johnstone, who has been giving some odd illustrations of hypnotic power, has performed feats that would have shown the way to Irving Bishop. He will find a congenial band in London and Paris, where there are enthusiasts without number in this particular science. One of the most gruesome and uncanny gatherings that I have ever seen was composed of French enthusiasts, who formed a club, which met in the Rue de Rivoli, over a stationer's store, for the purpose of pursuing their craze in concert. They looked like religious devotees, and were as skinny, fleshless and emaciated as the fakirs of India whom they worshiped. It is always difficult to tell where trickery comes in and natural science ends with mind readers and people of their ilk, but there is no question of their extraordinary powers. One of the members of the club who went away with us after we had seen some of the enthusiasts, gave an exhibition of his powers which astonished me that night in Paris. We were going toward the hotel when we came to a little cafe where an Englishman was strumming away carelessly on a piano. We entered the place, sat down in an adjoining room and the mind reader who accompanied us-a bent and willowy young Italian student-said that he thought he could establish mental control over the careless young English racing man, who was rattling away at the piano with his hat on the back of his head.

"I will make him stop playing in one minute," said the Italian, softly. His name was Peixotto, and he afterward attained ome fame as an amateur in London, though he would never accept money for his exhibitions. He clasped his hands and fell into a sort of strained trance. I took ont my watch and noted the second-hand as it went jerkily around the dial. A waiter watched us drowsily from the corner, and the pianist went on playing music-hall dities. He was half through the chorus of "Two Lovely Black Eyes" when the second-hand on the watch completed the minute. Promptly the Englishman ceased playing and began to rub his fingers as though they were

"Hullo, what's this?" he said, passing his hand over his forehead. I declare I feel queer-a bad turn-too much sun to-day at the track," he muttered as he rose and walked over to our table. He nodded and ordered a glass of brandy and water. The Italian scribbled something on the back of an envelope and dropped it in my outer pock-et, while the Englishman continued to talk in a rambling way of his turn. Then he rose, walked to the window, opened it a few inches and returned to his seat.

"Look at what I wrote," said the Italian, as he straightened up and wiped the beads of perspiration from his face. I took the envelop from my pocket and examined it. Scrawled upon it was this: "He will rise, open the window and return to his chair.' That was precisely what the Englishman had done. When we told him about it he was incredulous, of course. There was no trickery in it. The condition of Peixotto when he had finished his trance, or what-ever it might be called, was pitiable. His hands shook, he had the pallor of the dead and he was actually as wet as a fish from his mental exertions. I have seen many evidences of the powers which some men have in this direction, but nothing ever impressed me so strongly as that exhibition in Paris. It is only fair to say, however, that Johnstone's feats are far more won-

The Supply of Natural Gas. Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

Prof. R. E. Clarke, a well-known geologist of New York, was among the visitors on Change yesterday. The Professor is en route home from an extensive trip through the West. During the past three months he has spent considerable time in Indiana and Ohio examining the natural-gas wells, and, in speaking of the probability of the exhaustion of the supply of natural gas, said that the supply is rapidly and surely vanishing. "Every man conversant with the facts," he said, "I think will agree with me. The pressure of wells in Ohlo and Indiana is steadily diminishing, the dimunition having already amounted to between 30 and 40 per cent.

Asked as to what course had better be pursued to restrict wasteful use of the gas,

"I would urge the necessity of cities and States taking action to restrict wasteful use of the gas, but even the strictest regulations cannot prevent the exhaustion of the supply in a few years. The abundance in the flow is not what it was. In this connection it is interesting to note that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has taken the step of refusing to sell natural gas at Erie, where their largest wells are located, except by meter, and they are charging 2212 cents per 1,000 cubic feet, in order to prevent a waste of the gas. No factories are to be furnished at any point on its line, as all the gas can and will be used for domestic purposes."

To Have and to Hold. Texas Siftings.

Real-estate Agent (to Harlem propertyholder)-What do you want for that corner lot you offer for sale? Property-holder-I am holding it at \$250,-

Agent-Well, you keep on holding it. Good day.

When the Count Comes. Philadelphia Press.

Chicago expects a visit from the Comte De Paris, and will then have an opportunity of learning from his own lips whether his title is pronounced "Comt" or "Com-te." Opinion is now divided on the subject in the inhabited portions of the city.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Mr. Archibald C. Gunter, author of "Mr. Barnes, of New York," has tried his hand on a juvenile story, and very successfully. "Small Boys in Big Boots" is the title, and it deals mainly with the business career of a characteristic American boy, who starts ont by being a stage manager of an improvised theatrical company of youngsters and ends by being an ambitious and promising youth. His career as chief of a band of private detectives is decidedly interesting. "Small Boys in Big Boots" is not altogether a childrens' story, for there is a pretty romance woven in and the plot is such as to interest adults as well as young readers. The story has dramatic qualities, and will probably be dramatized. New York: The Home Publishing Company.

Mrs. Elizabeth B. Custer, widow of the late General Custer, has become well known as a graceful and spirited writer. Her "Boots and Saddles" was an admirable picture of army life. "Following the Guidon" is the title of a new work by her. Like the other, it is a discriptive narrative of army life, being the story of the Seventh Cavalry Regiment's march into the Indian country and its experiences in peace and war.

The author has a charming style, and her thorough familiarity with camp life makes her narrative unusually graphic and interesting. The book abounds with stirring incident, and is handsomely illustrated. New York: Harper & Bros.; Indianapolis: Bowen-Merrill Company.

"The Colors of Animals," by Edward B. Poulton, F. R. S., is an exhaustive treatise on the meaning and use of different colors in animals, especially in relation to insects. The discussion includes the protective resemblances of the color of animals to their surroundings, the change of color in arctic animals, the meaning of the colors of birds' eggs, etc. But the greater part of the work treats of the color of insects. The author believes in the Darwinian theory, natural selection, etc., and his investigations have been conducted on much the same plan as those of Darwin. The work is published in the International scientific series. New York: D. Appleton & Co.; Indianapolis: Bowen-Merrill Company.

"The United States, Its History and Constitution," by the late Professor Alexander Johnston, is a valuable contribution to the historical literature of the United States. It first appeared as the article of the Encyclopedia Britannica on the history and constitution of this country, and is now republished in book form. Beginning with the colonial period it brings the history of the United States down to 1887, particular attentian being paid to the constitutional period and the Constitution itself. The work is admirably written, and the literary workmanship is of the highest order. Copious side notes add to its value as a book of reference. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

"The Icelandic Discoveries of America, or Honor to Whom Honor Is Due," by Mr. John B. Shipley, is an attempt to prove that the real discoverer of America was not Christopher Columbus, but Leif Erikson, a Norse pavigator, who, it is claimed, discovered and visited the continent more than four hundred years before Columbus sailed. The argument is ingenious and plausible, and numerous quotations are made from the ancient sagas and other authorities to sustain the theory. There is enough in the claim to attract the attention of historians, but it is scarcely proba-ble that the settled belief of the world on the subject will be revised or disturbed. New York: John B. Alden.

A year or so ago a circular-letter was issued to the working entomologists of the country offering prizes for essays containing original investigations regarding methods of destroying the mosquito and the house-fly. The circular elicited numerous replies, and considerable discussion. The results are embodied in a work entitled "Dragon Flies vs. Mosquitoes," in which the life, history and habits of these insects are fully discussed. One of the conclusions reached is that the dragon fly is a destroyer of mosquitoes. The work has interest for general readers as well as for entomologists. New York: D. Appleton & Co.; Indianapolis: Bowen-Merrill Company.

"Ekkehard" is the title of a novel translated from the German of Joseph Victor von Scheffel. It is in some sense an historical novel. The scene is laid in the tenth century, and the story deals with real or supposititious characters and events before the dawn of modern European civilization. The author has made a thorough study of early German archives, and in his notes quotes freely from original sources. The story is well written, and, though it represents an obsolete phase of life, is not lacking in interest. Paper, two volumes, 40 cents each. New York: W. S. Gottsberger & Co.; Indianapolis: Bowen-Merrill Com-

"Theophilus Wallop," by John R. East, of Bloomington, Ind., is further designated as "a romantic history of a country neighborhood." It reads as if it were at least partially founded on facts within the author's knowledge or observation. The plot of the story is not skillfully handled and shows considerable crudeness of conception and treatment, though some of the incidents are stirring and natural. The best part of the story is the pictures of every-day life and character in a primitive country neighbor-hood. These are evidently drawn from personal acquaintance, and some of them are strong and graphic. New York: John B. Alden.

"A Stem Dictionary of the English Language," by John Kennedy, is a unique and useful work. Going to the roots of the language it gives a list of stem-words or root-words whether found in the Latin, Greek, German or other language. These stem-words are given in alphabetical order, and their origin and use illustrated. As a study in etymology and philology it shows extensive knowledge and research. The work is intended and well adapted for use in schools. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co.

"The Union-State," by John C. Hurd, is an able treatise on the political status of the thirteen States at the time when the Constitution was proposed for ratification by them, and embracing, incidentally, the question of State sovereignty and State rights. The author denies that doctrine as used in justification of State secession. This is an able argument on that side, evineing legal knowledge and historical research. New York: D. Van Nostrand & Co.

"Easy Latin Method," by Prof. Albert Harkness, of Brown University, is a new work intended for beginners in Latin, and especially to introduce the learner to such practical and working knowledge of the Latin language as will enable him to read Caesar with comparative ease and pleasure. The book, with its copious and varied exercises, seems admirably adapted for this purpose. It is published by the American Book Company, 806 Broadway, New York.

The Association of Commerce and Industry has published a profusely illustrated guide of Geneva, Switzerland, which contains an excellent map of that city and a large amount of information relative to the same and the Swiss industries and educational institutions, historical notes, etc. The book will be sent, free of charge, upon application to the New World Travel Company, tourist and excursion agents, No. 821 Broadway, New York.

"Lessons in Right Doing," by Emma L. Ballou, is an attempt to present in an easy. conversational way the principles which lead to right thinking and right acting.
The lessons can be understood by children,
and it is a good book for them if they can be induced to read it. New York: Teachers' Publishing Company.

"Health for Little Folks" is a primary work on physiology adapted to the understanding of children. It is well arranged and contains a large amount of useful information conveyed in attractive form. New York: American Book Company, 808 Broadway.

"Practical Blacksmithing, Vol. III," by M. T. Richardson, is a continuation of a LOOK to Simmons Liver Regulator for relief M. T. Richardson, is a continuation of a says one lady who formerly had from all sickness resulting from a diseased liver. subject already treated in two volumes. It tite, but took Hood's Sarsaparilla.

is a collection of articles contributed at different times by skilled workmen to the columns of the Blacksmith and Wheelwright, of which Mr. Richardson is editor. It is a practical work, and wall be found useful by practical workers in iron. Illustrated. New York: M. T. Richardson.

DAMPING A DIAMOND.

The Trick by Which Many Precious Stone Have Been Stolen from Jewelers,

Kansas City Star. "Damping a diamond" is the peculiar name for a process in robbery which thieves sometimes adopt. It is popular when some rascal is without partners and obliged to work alone. By reason of the time the thief is to remain in the presence of his victim and the chance thus given to become acquainted with his looks, the rogue usually assumes some disguise. This will be done by donning a gray wig, bringing his eyes to a state of weak and watery inflammation with cinnamon or pepper, and the assumption of a large pair of goggles in consequence. In addition he will pull on a boot with a six-inch cork sole, grasp a cane, bend his back, totter when he walks and have all the indicia of a crippled old man. In this guise he will drive up to some down-town jeweler's. On entering the store his wants are found to be an unset diamond, or perhaps a pair of them. They must compare with one which he has with him, as they are intended to be disposed of in a set as a present to his well beloved daughter.

The diamond the thief exposes is fair and large-as large as he can get. He insists on making the comparison himself. He grows irascible, perchance, and orders the tradesman to bring out all of his gems, while he looks them over. To humor one who is so evidently determined to become a desirable customer becomes the purpose of the jew-eler's life. He flies about alacritous and elate. He spreads before the weak optics of his goggle-eyed inquirer an array of loose dia-monds—probably on a back-ground of black velvet, to demonstrate and emphasize their brilliancy. This irritable old diamond hunter is obliged to get his nose quite close to them. His eyes are weak, and so to see the gems he perforce has almost to bury his nose in them. While so engaged and while the jeweler is standing over them, he picks up one, possibly two, with a quick dab of his tongue. This done, he complains that his eyes are not equal to making the selection and concludes to bring his daughter. To further delude the merchant he ay arrange to have that gentleman bring the diamonds to his house for the lady to look over. To this end he gives him a card naming some aristocratic residence street. Then he enters his carriage and is driven

If the thief ever gets out with the dia-monds he has "damped" they are gone; for while the merchant may miss them at once and feel morally certain the old cripple is his man be cannot prove it. One merchant who had lost several diamonds to the same man in this manner at last doctored some gems with a powerful drug; so strong, in truth, that the little which would in nature adhere to the hard surface of a diamond caused the operator to choke and gag. He caught the robber, but such luck is infre-

THE COFFEE DRUNKARD.

Once Under the Influence of the Berry Re lease Is Almost Impossible.

London Standard. In the course of his studies Dr. Mendel found very few instances in which the confirmed coffee drunkard was ever cured. The symptoms constantly grow worse, and are only to be relieved by large quantities of the beverage, the abuse of which has caused them. In this way the victims go from bad to worse, for, though well aware of the mischief being wrought, they suffer so severely that they are afraid to abandon the habit, lest death should end the agony they experience.

After beginning with the agreeable infusion of the roasted berries they are driven, in their search for something more powerful, to swallow the tineture, which, though it operates for a time in the direction desired, soon loses its efficacy and has to be swallowed in greater and greater quantities, the evil influence of the coffee being, of course, heightened by the alcohol used to extract its essential ingredients. When brandy is taken, only temporary relief follows, though not infrequently the intoxication produced by the latter is eagerly welcomed in order to deaden the anguish caused by the inordinate indulgence in the

The last stage of this peculiar disease shows itself in the sallow face and chilly hands and feet of the victims, coupled with an expression of dread and agony which settles over the countenance-a form of melancholia, alternated by hysteria, only to be temporarily relieved by repeated application to the coffee-pot or a strong tincture formed by steeping the crushed berries in spirits of wine. Meantime the diseased state of the body is demonstrated by the acute inflammation which is apt to supervene at any moment. A bruise, a cut, a prick or a sting, which in a healthy person would be scarcely noticed, is the starting point for inflammation of an erysipelatous character, so that it seldom happens that the coffee inebriate is long-lived.

Coffee drunkards are more common among people of a nervous temperament than in the ranks of the stolid, phiegmatic folks, not easily moved by any stimulus, or who, like many Germans, prefer eating to drink-

In a French Boarding-School.

New York Commercial Advertiser. The curriculum would not greatly tax the capacity of a Vassar or a Wellesley girl; geography to the minutest details, French history in a popular form, French litera-ture, a very little mathematics, the textbooks in algebra, for instance, showing a deep-rooted distrust of the feminine intellect: botany, in a sentimental sort of way; music and drawing, but the former only with any thoroughness or degree of energy. I wo periods, each of three-quarters of an

hour, were given daily to the cultivation of the graces required in society.

Drawn up in line the pupils were required to bow, to give the hand, to present and to be presented, to rise from a chair, to sit, to cross the room, to enter and to leave an appartment, to go through the formulæ of greeting and farwell, to manage the arms with grace when the hands were empty, to carry bonquets, prayer-books, handker-chiefs and fans. The various ceremonies struck me as extremely funny; useful enough, many of them, but absorbing a wholly disproportionate amount of time, and performed with a degree of solemnity that indicated the importance attached to them. My sympathies were aroused for the young girl I had come to see, who, being a shy and rather awkward, though charmingly warm-hearted, little cresture, was constantly making her salutations with the wrong gesture jerking off the gloves she should languidly withdraw and getting herself into disgrace generally. She said that once or twice a week they had practice in mounting the wooden model of a horse, and occasionally in putting on and throwing aside an opera wrap or a lace mantilla. Two or three times a term, also, practice parties were given in the evening. when sham hostesses and guests entertained one another almost as stupidly as might be the case at a real function.

How the Czar Reads the News. London Telegraph.

At present the Czar eschews all Russian newspapers; their peans and their lamentations never reach his ears. Among the many departments of the ministry of the interior there is one called the "Department of His Majesty's Journal" which is charged with preparing day by day a carefully-worded resume of some mild articles and items of intelligence meant for the Emperor's eye. A tschinovnik of the Censure rises from his bed in the gray of the early morning and hurries off to the department, where advance sheets of the journals come in damp from the press. These he reads over, marking with red pencil all the passages the interest of which is not marred by injudiciousness. The marked passages are then cut out, pasted together on sheets, and handed over to the director of the department, who, after carefully considering and if needs be curtailing them, signifies his proval. The extracts are then copied caligraphically on the finest description of paper, forty or fifty words to the page, and the journal in this state is given to the Minister of the Interior or his adjunct. If this dignitary is satisfied, it is passed on to the General-in-waiting, who deposits it on his Majesty's table about 4 o'clock the following day. The news that slowly dribbles through this official filter is seldom of a nature to discompose the feelings of the Czar, or disturb his sleep.

"WHY, now I cannot get enough to eat," says one lady who formerly had no appe-

HEROIC SAVAGES. some Deeds of Native Heroes in the Dark Continent.

New York Bua. Colonel Archinard, the French commander in the Soudan, publishes in the Paris papers an extraordinary story of the hero-ism of one of the tribes which he was obliged to fight.

Ouosebougou is a citadel situated in the Kaarta. It is the place which enabled

King Amadon to keep up his communica-

tions between Moro and the kingdom of Se-

gon. In fact, it was the key to the latter kingdom, and, falling into the hands of the French, it secured for them the possession of that territory and won over to them the Bambaras tribes who were oppressed by Amadon. With 27 Europeans, including officers, 265 Turcos, two mountain guns of 80, and a number of Bambaras, Colonel Archinard marched upon Ouosebougon. This queer-named place is an immense village in the center of sandy country. Its walls are well fortified with battlements and numerous bastions, and outside the gates there are two redoubts. When the column arrived in front of it the black heads of the defenders appeared upon the walls, while the tabala or war call sounded continuously. Fire was opened by the two guns, and in about four hours a breach was made; but the defenders seemed to care very little about that breach, and many of them came coolly to examine it, after which they shouted defiantly at the invaders. At last the Bambaras made a dash upon the wells, which were situated at about two hundred metres from the village. It was absolutely necessary to get water, for the troops were suffering greatly from thirst. The defenders seemed to reserve their cartridges for this good opportunity, when they opened a fierce and rapid fire. Several of the Bambaras were shot down, but the others continued to drink at the wells while the bullets whistled all around them. At 4 o'clock the defenders were massed near 4 o'clock the defenders were massed near the breach and notwithstanding the continuous fire of musketry and artillery which thinned their ranks perceptibly, they seemed fully determined to continue the struggle. The Colonel gave the order to charge upon the breach. The two guns were worked with increased activity, and ceased firing only when the column was within 100 metres of the trench. Lieutenant Levasseur, with his Turcos, was the first to enter the breach. Then the fusillade became intense. The Turcos rushed into the village, but soon their advance was into the village, but soon their advance was Turcos took him to the rear, and in doing so two of them were killed. Two others immediately took their places and carried the Lieutenant to the ambulance. Captain Mangin took Levasseur's place, and he too fell mortally wounded. The attacking party remained at a standstill. Not another inch could they gain upon the defenders. This condition of affairs became embarrassing; so the Colonel threw all his reserves into the attack. The allies then became discouraged and ran. The Turcos maintained their position, but were unable to advance. Some of the fugitives were induced to return, and the Colonel gave orders to the regulars to hold, at all hazards, the carried positions. Captain Bardot received an order to take up a position near the breach and to fire shells into the village and the redoubt all through the night, in order to prepare the road for the movement in the morning. M Mademba, a political agent of the French, and one of the most useful, was shot dead. The fire of the inhabitants continued with violence, while that of the invaders was slackened in order to spare the ammunition. At 2:30 in the morning a terrific war-cry was heard, and the fire of the defenders became more furious. They were advancing, and at short range they made a desperate charge upon the captured positions. It was a gallant sortie, but it was repulsed. At 3 o'clock or a little after another similar charge was made with the same result. At last the day broke. The situation was critical. The troops were exhausted and many of the officers were wounded. However, the advance was made. The Bambaras were determined to fight hard this time. They marched coolly to the attack, and soon captured the redoubt. The wounded among them often returned to the fight, after get-ting a new supply of cartridges, at their own request. The son of one of the native chiefs received two bullets in his arm. It was shattered. When it was bandaged he returned to the combat. At this point in the struggle the resistance was as stubborn as it was in the beginning, but it was the last convulsion of the heroic village. The defenders of the redoubt were surrounded, but they fought on desperately, while they shouted insults at the invaders. Their resistance was hopeless, but they still kept And here comes the most extraordinary

portion of the story. The chief of the Onosebougous, Bandiougou Diara, realizing his position, gathered his remaining troops over the magazine, and, rather than surrender, blew himself and them to atoms. It was then only that the tabala ceased. But | Horner, Chester. the resistance was still kept up in the village by the stragglers. Even the women took part in it, and some of the brave barbarians, when about to be made prisoners, shot themselves rather than be taken alive. They fought to the last man.

If among the African tribes there are many more warriors like the Ouosebougous there will be some tough fighting in the Dark Continent before long. Any way, Bandiougou Diara was a hero.

WOMAN TO WOMAN.

One of the Sex Who Observes a General Disposition to Be Disagreeable. Atlanta Constitution.

The subject of the rudeness of women to men is an inexhaustible one, but why isn't more said of the rudeness of women to Why is it so few women have any manners at all so far as the general public is

concerned? The woman who appears a queen of grace and unselfish suavity in her own home or any other place where her social life carries her, can be to her sex in the street car, the shops, the street, or other places where they meet, ruder than the commonest serving maid. This gracious creature jostles and elbows other women along a crowded thoroughfare. She will sit placidly in a street car and see standing a jaded workingwoman with a child in her tired arms. She never makes a move for the accommodation of another woman. have noticed that often in getting in a car with a friend when the only vacant seats were on either side of a woman she would make us take the seats and talk across the female to whom the advisability of moving up or down never occurred. The other day I entered the car with a friend, and there were two wide spaces on either side a mother and a little boy, who was crawling about everywhere. I stood a moment, thinking the woman might understand that we would like to sit together, and I calmly asked her please to move up and let us do so. She did it, but with an air of disobliging surprise.

I would have done about the same way. have no more manners than the rest of them. I'm much more polite to men than

I don't know why, but it never occurs to me to put myself out in the least or ever to consider a woman I see and don't know. Some women will not shop in stores where there are girls as clerks, because they say they are so rude and indifferent. The women who shop never seem to realize what sort of manners most female customers have toward women clerks. They treat them often with an air of superiority that they wouldn't use toward their own maids. They make them work mercilessly, and often uselessly, without one word of cour-

teous appreciation. At summer resorts women evince the same sort of antagonism toward each other. They stare, criticise, ridicule one another in an open way that would cause bloodshed if indulged in by men toward their own sex. If one wants to gain a charming impression of female politeness, let him watch a crowd of women in a dressingroom. The women who are not crowding each other before the mirrors are standing aside in groups and talking about one another. I once heard a debutante declare that the dressing-rooms were the hardest

trial of her first season. "After a girl weathers them," she vowed, "she need never mind any other things in social lite." This isn't a sermon. It's just a bare state-

ment of facts. There isn't anything to be

done for it. The world of women is absolutely convinced that they owe to the female stranger no consideration. The Abuse of Noise. Harper's Weekly.

The modern protest against unnecessary noise, such as the clang of church bells in cities, the shriek of locomotives in populous suburbs, and even the crusade against street bands and hand-organs, considered merely as noise, is indicative of advancing civilization. In London the street cries are ceasing, and the benefit of silence is coming to be generally observed as profiled promptly.

The above bill is now a law, and applicants under the law, and their attorneys, are notified that a full line of blanks necessary for fiting claims has been published, and are on sale at WM. B. BURFORD'S. Stationer and Logal Blank Publisher, 21 West Washington street, in liamapolis, Ind. All orders by mail filled promptly.

moting health and comfort. Those who live in cities must always protect themselves against noxions odors and useless noise. The uproar of the night before the Fourth of July has been largely suppressed. It is a savage and barbarous taste which

delights in noise. Bas one of the most universal and ontraggers of the abuses of noise is as yet un-obtilizinged and unremedied — the early steam-whistle. New York and other cities are aiready the centers of factory life, and the suburbs are full of all kinds of industries which must summon their workmen at an early hour. Along the Hudson river the abuse of early uproar is in many places, we are informed, almost intolerable. Brickyards at some points of the river-shore be-gin, in summer, to blow their whistles as early as 3:30 in the morning, and with such penetrating and persistent fury that those who live miles away are disturbed.

Elsewhere other factories, at other hours take up the fierce noise, one from another, and the harm to the sick and the discomfort to everybody are indescribable. The fabled necessity of the railway locomotive shrick disappeared before steady public remonstrance. The horrible odors that oppressed the upper part of the city have been some-what relieved by public protest. The reasenable proprietors of factories, and other industrial works, ought to perceive that it is not necessary to startle the whole town or country in order to summon their workmen. Here is a reform in which all good citizens can unite, irrespective of party.

PENSIONS FOR VETERANS.

Residents of Indiana and Illinois Whose Claims Have Been Allowed. Pensions have been granted the following-

named Indianians: Original Invalid-Radman L. Davis, Rising Sun; Isaac Wires, Salem; Perry W. Klingensmith, New Augusta; Elias Street, Washington; John R. Vance, Terre Haute; James Bush, No-blesville; Edwin Robb, Hazleton; James D. Asken, Indianapolis; Milton James, Muncie.

Increase—Wm. Whitlen, New Albany; Hiram Connell, Shoals; Martin S. Rayland, Evansville; Thomas A. Williams, Cardonia; John Tipton, Hymera; Wm. H. Sargent, Rockport; John H. Boriff, Lyons; G. W. Clinger, Star City; Wm. H. Stevenson, Bloomington; Wm. A. Dinwiddie, Mount Clair; Henry Runce, Portland; Thomas J. Anderson, Markland; John S. Howland, Williamsport; Juther W. Garratt, Marion; Ivorg iamsport; Luther W. Garrett. Marion; Ivory
A. Batchelder, Ligonier; Marcus L. Runyan, Yorkton; Paris Goodwin, Newark; Abram
Markle, Terre Haute; Byron E. Reading, Crown
Point; Wm. Heck, Greenhill; Thos. Ash, Loogootee; Abram Fergus, Michigan City; Philip
Staringer, Jasper, Jas. M. Ashley, Chandley, Eli-F. Duffy, Zionsville; Wm. Bennett, Markland John D. Matthews, Indianapolis; Solomon R. Maeder, Terre Haute; John L. Buntain, Logansport; Noah J. Palmer, Jamestown; John M. Perry, Ekin; Geo. W. Holbrook, Richmond; Julius C. Burgoyne, Laurel; Robt. M. Huff, Sullivan; Harrison Reeves, Westphalia; Henry C. Rogers, Barnard; Wm M. Lundy, Gosport; Anson J. Gardner, Indianapolis; Julius Proctor, Butier; Louis Elerbrook, Lawrenceburg; Henry Blake, Mount Etna; Benj. F. Oden, Fort Wayne; Simon F. Morris, Pennville.; Thos P. Alexander, Floreuce; Oliver P. Ames, alias Perry Ames, Princeton; Silas E. Cook, Danville; Ithames Davison, Shelbyville; Geo. C. McWhirter, Peterson. Reissue-Gustavus Patrick Morris, Vineyard; John W. Smith, Whitesville; John Jackson, New Albany; Jas. Caley, Spencer; John C. McDaniel, Wilbur; Wm. J. Newkirk, Washington; John W. Griffith, New Carlyle: Wm. Zike, Seymour. Reissue and Increase-Levi Hurbaugh, Corylon; Roderick Henry, Columbus

Original Widows, etc.-Alcey Henderson, forner widow of John Prentice, Evansville; minor of John Prentice, Evansville; Sussanna, widow of Jas. F. Woods, Portland; Isabella A., widow of Alonzo W. Reed, Knightstown. TO RESIDENTS OF ILLINOIS Original-Perry B. Hatcher, Woodson; Henry S. Eckart, Farrburg; Jos. W. Leach, Oblong;

(navy) Dudley Bostwick, Murphysboro; Stephen Restoration and Reissue-Thomas Homer (de ceased), Chester; Wayman Wallace (deceased), Increase—John W. Butler, Quincy; Riley Smith, Jacksonville; David McCargo, Heyworth; Adam Muench, Duquoin; Casey Sprinel, Wabash; Wm. Forbes, Rockford; Johann Sturm, Durand; Levi M. Compton, Kingsburg; Wm. H. H. Stewart, Atlanta: Isaac E. Sterry, Vienna; Thaddeus M. Burch, Arcola; Thos. Havis, Carlinville; John W. Smith, Beileville; Curtis Wilson, Versielles; Jos. M. Sowles, Galt; Chas. T. Levilley, Chicago; Isaac R. Porter, Farmer City; Stephen Jeroloman, Watseka; John F. Thomas, Plymouth; William M. Clapp, Casey; Joe Baird, Paxton; Joseph B. Furness, Murphysboro; Nicholas J. McCarty, Chicago; Jeremiah Denovan, Macomb; William F. Barger, Laemi; Vinzenz Smith, Hampshire; Joseph C. Johnston, Woodstock; William C. Tomalson, Patoka; Benjamin F. West, Mortimer; John M. Miley, Robinson; Leonidas Cassle. Vermillion; Samuel Graham, Chapman; Joel Weaver, Casey; John Hughes, New Haven; John Weatherington, Shelterville; Reuben Ellis (deceased), Pomona; William A. Crum, Friendsville; James B. Johnson, Carmi; Andrew J. Frill, Mc-

Reissue-George W. Ray, Kinmundy; James G. Helm, Lamoth; Isaac Mann, Robinson; George A. Greenwood, Xenia; George H. Tomlinson, Freeport: John W. Hill, Cairo. Reissue and Increase-James Tanner, White Hall; Ellis L. Hass, Monmouth; Andrew Ingles.

Original Widows, etc.—Nancy, widow of Way-man Wallace, Shelbyville; Minerva J., widow of Reuben Eilis, Pomona; Mattie, widow of Thomas

Without a Tablecloth.

Boston Transcript. A hardwood table, if hand-polished, is pretty as can be for luncheon or breakfast. if the polishing is well done, the napkins perfect in their way, and if the arrangement of the coffee service is as careful as on "cloth" mornings. A pretty breakfast-table seen in an oak-panneled dining-room not long ago was a real old solid mahogany; at one end of the tab was a big, brilliant bunch of geraniums. There was a canteloupe sliced and ready for serving, and there were butter and a toast rack, the coffee service, knives, forks and napkins. Then, when the family and guests came down, the breakfast was served from the sideboard, except the beefsteak, which the head of the household had before him on a platter on a large flat till. The care not to have hot things on a hand-polished table is a light care when one is used to it. In this case, at least, the bare breakfast-table looked very home-like and

Penalty of a Bad Habit.

A Judge of the Supreme Court (in a semitone to a newly-empaneled jury)-Who spit tobacco-juice on the floor? No answer. "The man who spit that tobacco-juice will answer at once.' Juror (hesitatingly)—If you please, your honor, I did it, but I didn't think. Judge-Think nothing. Lend me a chew

DESPONDENCY, caused by a diseased liver, can be avoided by taking Simmons Liver Regulator.

of tobacco."

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